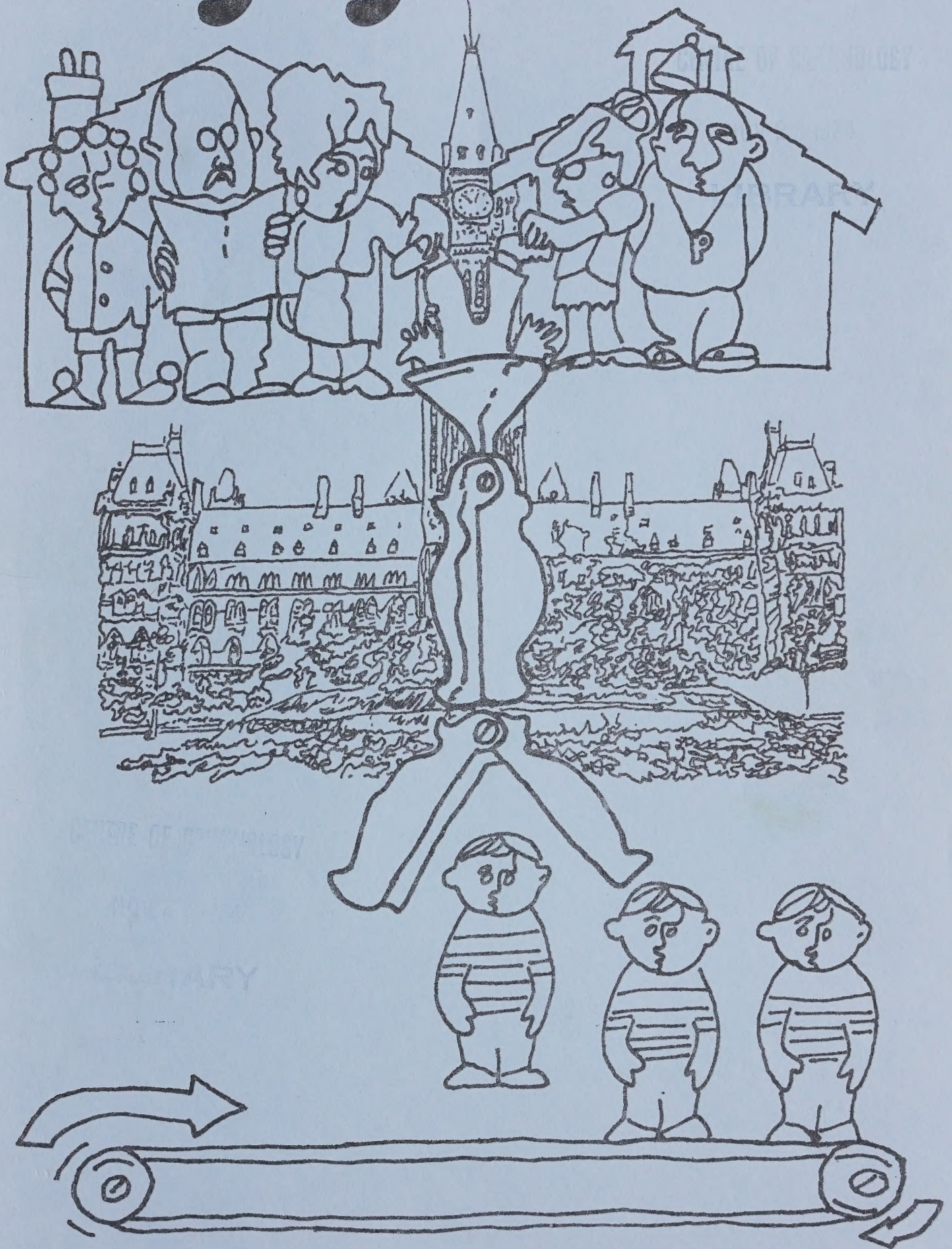


Tarpaper



October 1974

TARPAPER EDITORIAL POLICY

The name "Tarpaper" is derived from convict jargon and is meant to express dissatisfaction with a person, place, or thing. Since the editors have never met a satisfied convict it seems appropriate for their magazine to bear this title. Tarpaper is published monthly by the inmates of Matsqui Federal Institution. Only opinions expressed on the editorial pages are the opinions of the editorial staff other opinions are the views of the particular author. The contents of Tarpaper do not necessarily conform to the official views of the Solicitor General's Department or to that of Matsqui Institution. All material in Tarpaper is copyright by its authors. Permission to reprint is freely given to all members of the Penal Press. Permission is also given for brief extracts to be used in press reviews. All others must obtain the consent of Tarpaper and the individual authors to reprint original material from Tarpaper.

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TARPAPER IS
A MEMBER OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
PENAL PRESS

EDITORIAL

It is true that there is frequent mention of "individualization of treatment," "correction," "self discipline," "a favorable change in attitudes," and so on by the Solicitor General's Department. It is also true that within a prison itself there are a number of counsellors, chaplains, psychologists, and several teachers for the inmate school who have the duty of somehow implanting that inner conviction in the offender which will keep him from the path of crime when he is released. But allegiance to the goal of rehabilitation tends to remain at the verbal level, an expression of hope for public consumption rather than a coherent program with an integrated, professional staff. Imprisonment is defined as a success if only it doesn't make the offender worse.

The task of reform does not consist primarily of an ideological or psychological struggle in which an attempt is made to change the inmates' beliefs, attitudes and goals. Instead it consists of a battle for compliance. The prison officials seem to be indifferent to the task of reform, not in the sense that they reject reform, but in the sense that rehabilitation tends to be seen as a theoretical, distant and somewhat irrelevant by-product of successful performance at the task of custody and internal order.

A released prisoner may or may not commit another crime in the free community, but that crude test of prison accomplishments in the area of rehabilitation lies far away. Within the walls wire fences, or whatever, the occurrence of escape, and disorder are of a greater concern. When all else has been said and done on this subject, society is still apt to attach the greater importance to the prevention and escape regardless of the cost.....

PREVENT CRIME



Hire a Parolee

Divine Light Mission

(This article was taken from a report compiled by Inmates of Matsqui and members of the Vancouver Ashram.)

During a day here in Matsqui one will run into inmates wearing a round button on their chest. When you see an inmate wearing one of these buttons you know he is a member of the Divine Light Mission, a group that hold their meetings here at Matsqui twice a week. The button the inmates are wearing have a picture of a young man on it whose name is Guru Maharaj Ji and is the spiritual leader of the Divine Light Mission.

What is the Divine Light Mission all about? Well before one can understand what the Divine Light Mission is all about one must understand several terms:

KNOWLEDGE: The Knowledge consists basically of four techniques where by one can meditate upon the source of peace and love this world.

KNOWLEDGE SESSION: In a Knowledge Session, a Mahatma reveals the four techniques of meditation, and "hooks" each person into the energy which is sustaining the Universe.

MAHATMA: Literally a lover of God. One who has taken Guru Maharaj Ji's teachings into his heart. A disciple.

SAT SANG: Literally sat sang means the Company of Truth. Sat Sang is spiritual discourses concerning the Knowledge and in praise of the Perfect Master. To tell someone about this Knowledge is "giving Sat Sang".

Divine Light Mission is an International Non-profit spiritual Organization dedicated to bringing peace to man. The means is an experience of "Knowledge", a meditation using four techniques which are revealed in what is called a Knowledge Session. Through concentration of the mind of a simple inner vibration existing within each person, one can experience less confusion and an increased state of peace within.

The words and actions that a person manifests externally are a direct indication of what he is experiencing emotionally. If there is fear, anger, tension, anxiety and dissatisfaction within, there will be confusion, defensiveness and often violence without. If one feels disharmony and emptiness inside, he is motivated to search, experiment and fill the void, often utilizing destructive action both to self and to others. When

conscientiously applied, this meditation provides an internal understanding and satisfaction. This Knowledge continually reduces anxiety, and on a practical level, results in decreased malevolent behaviour. When internal security is achieved, a positive identity can emerge.

As mentioned earlier in this article, the spiritual leader of the Divine Light Mission is Guru Maharaj Ji. His Knowledge is imparted over the world by approximately 2000 close disciples called "Mahatmas". DLM centers are maintained by those who have dedicated themselves to informing the public that this Knowledge is available.

Thus, In October 1973, Vancouver Divine Light Mission received permission to hold regular programs at Matsqui Institution. These programs consist, mainly, of informal discourses on this experience given by the 10-20 members who attend weekly. The atmosphere is informal and comfortable, yet well controlled. The group requested the use of various communication devices including films and tapes. Musical instruments and singing have always proved universal.

Flowers are brought to the institution weekly, as well as a picture of Guru Maharaj Ji, the spiritual leader.

Because this meditation provides a completely universal experience members of the Mission include people of all ages, professions, cultures, religions and lifestyles. Many were once physically and/or psychologically dependant on drugs as a "way out", or as a means of experiencing greater depth in life. Without exception, those who are sincerely practicing have found that the Knowledge not only transcends any drug experience, but affords a lasting and positive reality.

Guru Maharaj Ji does not advocate a withdrawal from society, but rather provides a firm, practical way to bring about the internal rehabilitation necessary. Rehabilitation cannot depend on the environment, for if the situation changes, the stability can easily be lost. The Knowledge allows a person to experience a calm within that is not affected by who he is with, or what he is doing. The meditation transforms a person's self-awareness such that performance is improved, and a healthy body is maintained.

The

Poets

by
Marco Fraticelli

AND
LATE AT NIGHT
WE SIT
IN OUR ROOMS
ALONE
READING
EACH OTHER'S WORK
ABSORBING
WHAT WE CAN
AND
LIKE THE TIDE
TURNING
THE REST
TO POEMS OF OUR OWN.

* * * * *

Hear No Evil...

See No Evil...

Speak No Evil...

A recent letter from Inger Hansen announced that the Solicitor General, Mr. Warren Allmand, reappointed her as "CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR" for another year.

This office received complaints from almost 600 inmates during its first year of operation. Some of these were successfully adjusted, others have resulted in general recommendations to the Minister or the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. Other complainants were frustrated and some were unhappy that Ms. Hansen could not help them. Here are reasons given by Ms. Hansen in her letter explaining why it was not always possible for her to be of assistance to some of the complainants:

"The 'ombudsman', as you know, was invented by the Scandinavian countries. The basic idea is that an independent person with complete access to information in the hands of government departments should be able to criticize actions of the bureaucracy. However, at the same time as the person is given unlimited freedom to investigate, the ombudsman has no power to reverse or change the decisions of the administration. The

power is that of persuasion and publicity. An ombudsman criticizes if he finds that an administrator has not obeyed the law or the directives, or if the administrator misuses his power, makes a mistake or is guilty of discrimination.

What this basically means is that if a right of an inmate is violated, I can make representations for that specific inmate. On the other hand, if the inmate is denied a privilege such as a transfer or a temporary absence, I cannot help him get such a transfer or such a temporary absence unless I can show that the inmate has been subjected to unfair treatment compared with others in similar situations. If the administrator makes a value judgment in good faith which results in the denial of a privilege I am powerless to do anything.

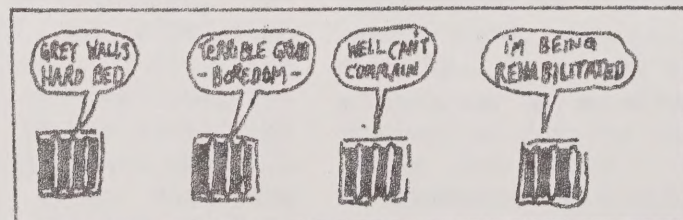
On the subject of the general conditions in penitentiaries, I am seldom able

to assist individual complainants. I am, nonetheless, free to comment on general subjects and I have done so in special reports and in my annual report which have been submitted to the Solicitor General. I expect that he will make the annual report public shortly and that copies will be provided."

Inger Hansen has received authority to engage three complaint investigators who will assist her in her work in the coming year. This, hopefully, will minimize the delay in dealing with inmates complaints and make visits to institutions more frequent.

She also hopes to be able to notify the institutions of the arrival of a complaint investigator in advance, so that those who desire to meet with the investigator may do so without first having written.

* * *



Duplicate Bridge Club

If your a bridge player and enjoy the game, be sure to join the Duplicate Bridge Club here at Matsqui. Spend an enjoyable evening with your fellow inmates and members of outside Bridge Clubs who come in from the outside to challenge inmates to head to head bridge battles. If your interested in joining this challenging group of Bridge Players contact Mrs. Molly Madely or come to a meeting held in the Old Pre-release on Tuesdays at 7:00 precisely.

If you know something about the game of Bridge, here is a bridge hand to work out. A small prize is up for grabs to the first person with the first written solution:

submit your answer to Mrs. Molly Madely

CONTRACT - 7 Hearts by East

S- 5,4,3,2.

H- _____

D- 6,5,4,3,2.

C- 5,4,3,2.

R

S- A,10,9,8,7,6.

H- 10,9,8,7,6.

D- A,K.

C- _____

M

S- _____

H- A,K,Q,J.

D- Q,J,10,9,8,7.

C- A,Q,6.

C

S

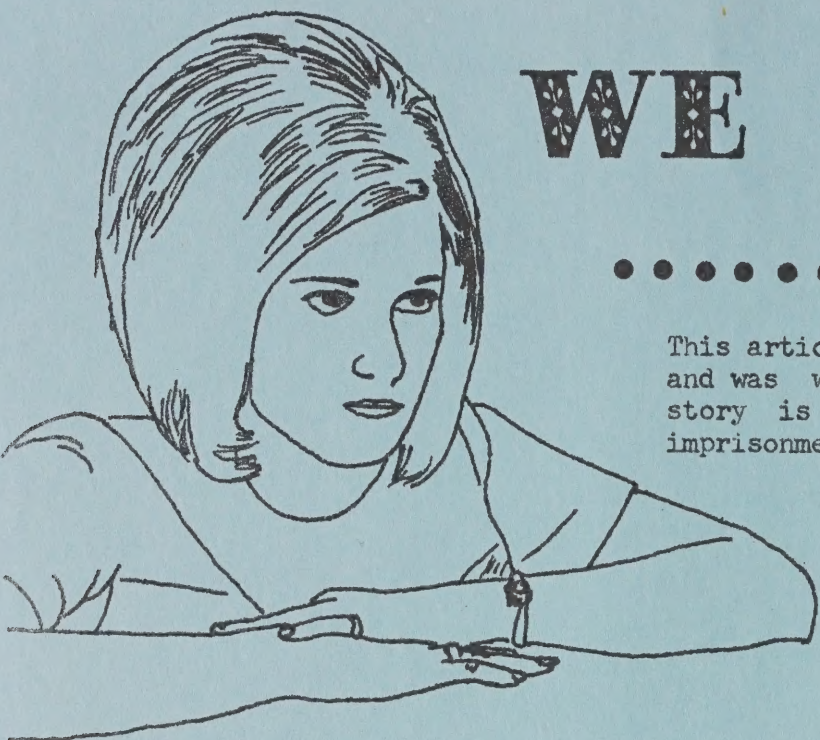
S- K,Q,J.

H- 5,4,3,2.

D- _____

C- K,J,10,9,8,7.

LEAD - King of Spades



WE SMILE..BUT

This article is taken from the ISLAND LANTERN and was written by a prisoner's wife. Her story is a revealing account of the social imprisonment the wives of prisoners endure.

(Editor)

Do understand that we, the wives, lovers, and families of you within the walls are not really outside. When the doors close behind our men a part of us is also locked inside.

When our men are first arrested we go through a confusing, soul searching period. We wonder where we have failed them. We wait the court date as a dying man awaits the comfort of his dying maker's arms. When finally we hear the judge say 5, 10, 20 or more years, we either cry, get deathly cold, or sit there stunned. We can't believe that the judge is unable to see that "our man" is not a bad guy; that our case is special; that our man is needed at home; and that putting him in a sea of misery will punish those who love and need him.

When our shock is the great-

est, our man is the strongest. He comforts us by talking about the bright future; the fact that in so many months or years he will be eligible for parole, and we will be together again.

Then he is taken from the jail to a prison! We, the wives, are not told when, where or how. He is just gone one day when we go to the jail to visit him. While we wait anxiously for that first letter, we begin to accept the truth, the awful truth: we are alone - many of us for the first time in our lives. No more is his voice heard after a long day. No more are his arms there to heal the every day hurts. We can't reach out and touch him just for the joy it gives us. We reach out at night to an empty spot beside us. For months we awake at night confused, not at all realizing why.

We put on a brave face each morning just as others put on their shoes, and face the world. Our families, friends, and co-workers see only this face. But what do they know? In their snug little worlds, they're happy. We try not to envy others, but we become bitter. "why me?" we ask. "I have never even had a parking ticket." But life must go on amid the curious stares, the helpful friends, and of course, the snide little remarks by those who do not count.

"No thanks," you answer your friends, "I don't think I want to spend an evening with you and your family." "A movie with you and your boy friend? No thanks." They really don't understand that you would feel like a third wheel. "Thanks, but a drink after work will delay my reading the letter I am expecting."

Then one day the expected letter is not waiting. Is there trouble? Is he hurt or ill? Then the next day brings two letters. So you relax a little until the next time. That first time the night passes fitfully. You write. You try to be cheerful -- he has enough trouble. So what if the car is broke down, and there is no money to fix it. Shoes? Perhaps next month. The bills are no less, only the money.

One day your child runs into the house, crying. "Tommy said my daddy is a bad man. He isn't is he mommy? He is still my daddy, he still loves us and would be here if he could." You comfort this tiny child as best you can while your heart is torn to shreds.

Suddenly you find the days, and especially the nights, are getting longer. Sleep next to impossible. And still you must smile. You cry into your pillow, but never let the world or your children see your misery, and above all do not hurt your man. Do not be so cheerful that he thinks you do not need him, but still do not cry all the time either. You smile and find yourself growing old and bitter within. And still you smile--smile until your face hurts.

Occasionally you are allowed to visit your man in prison. The visits are torture, physically and mentally. I shall never forget my first visit. I tried to act

brave and not cry in front of my man. I realized that he felt as bad, if not worse, than I did. He had that lost look in the back of his eyes. A look I had never seen before. And all at once he was my child. Oh, to be able to hold him in my arms and rock him as I would a child; to be able to say, "All is well, do not worry." But that would have been much worse than knowing the truth: That I was lost with out him. So, I said, "It is rough, but we'll make it until you are there. Stay cool and come home as soon as you are able." Then all too soon the visit was over. I left and then realized I had left too much unsaid.

But you return to your life, such as it is. Instead of being an easier life, it becomes harder. You begin to realize that you, your friends, and your children are considered social lepers. You crave companionship. A movie is a big deal in your life. If you are lucky, as I was, you find friends who realize that your man is no less a man because he is in prison.

You write, you visit, and you pray to your God, who ever He may be: "Please don't let my man turn away from me or I from him. Let me be strong and keep our home together until he is here beside me once more. Let me resist the temptations of the world that would make him think less of me."

And so we wait - the wives, lovers, and families of

those who are away in body, but never in spirit. We hope that in some small way our letters, visits, and family pictures help him. We hope we can ease his hell a little.

But please, you men, do understand that when you are behind the walls, we too are put behind our walls. No, not physical walls, but each of us know they are there. We can't remove our walls anymore than you can remove yours.

Some of us seek escape in our families, some in our religion, and some are weak and turn to liquor or drugs or even temporarily to other men, but still our minds are not eased. Night is not our friend. It is the time when we have too much time to think and feel sorry for ourselves and our men. We write letters, read books, work, or anything to keep busy and still the time drags.

I would like to say that the day our men step off the boat we will live happily ever after. However this is life, not a fairy tale, and we shall always have our problems. But for all the trouble our men encounter, their release is the day we pray for, work for, and above all, live for.

The Jury



PUBLIC DEFENDER: Your Honor, I make a motion that the prosecution's statement, "Was involved and did encourage others to partake in the immoral degenerate practice of smoking cannabis sativa (the hemp plant from which marijuana is made)" be stricken from the record. The word "Immoral" is entirely subjective and not specific.

JUDGE: Objection overruled, on the grounds that the existing statutes give this word, in the context used, legal credence. Counselor, can you refer to an existing statute that labels marijuana users as moralists?

PUBLIC DEFENDER: Your Honor, which moralists are we using as criteria? Or does the court refer to the moralists who violated Federal Law that have given ambiguity to the aphorism. Or the moralist who flouted Federal Law. A moral standard that gives mass criminal rebellion absolution? In the realm of this subject, the Defence requests that six men on this jury be disqualified on the grounds of unfitness.

JUDGE: Can the Public Defender qualify this charge?

PUBLIC DEFENDER: The Defense submits these qualitative and quantitative documents in answer to the Court's query.

JUDGE: (reading the documents aloud) "...and these six jurors have sworn in the presence of a notary that their daily alcoholic consumption, martines for lunch and manhattans before dinner total an average of half-a-pint per day. Jurist also stated motivations for drinking: 'Gives me a lift.' 'Need a boost once in a while.' 'After a frustrating day at the office a couple of belts lift me out of the dumps.'" I fail to see the merit in your plea to dis-

qualify. What is your point succinctly?

PUBLIC DEFENDER: One cannot cast the first stone - if already stoned.

(Dissolve to interior of jury room and new set of jurors.)

FIRST WOMAN: You know, I was thinking, that Public Defender was right.

SECOND WOMAN: Accouple of those jurors gave me the creeps anyway. That one with the thick fingers looked like a real moron.

THIRD WOMAN: And the other one with those sneaky eyes. I can always tell a person's character by his eyes.

FIRST WOMAN: To serve on a jury in a civil case is easy but when dealing with drug addicts it's rough. This damned jury duty has me a nervous wreck. I had to take five sleeping pills to get some rest last night. You build up a tolerance to the damned things so quickly. I feel miserable today. I'm really dragging.

SECOND WOMAN: Here, take one of these Dexies.

FIRST WOMAN: What are they for?

SECOND WOMAN: They're amphetamine, Dexadrine Span-sules. My doctor gave them to me for depression and fatigue. They really give you a lift. I take them all the time except when it's "that time of the month" - then I take Demerol.

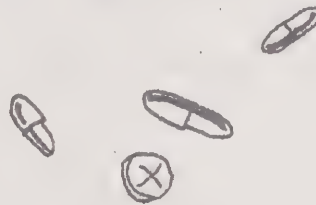
THIRD WOMAN: (rummaging through her purse and producing a handful of pills) Do you know what these red-and-white ones are? My neighbor's doctor gave them to her to try out. They're supposed to be for nerves. Better than Mil-towns.

SECOND WOMAN: Oh, these are Deprols. Umm,.no, wait a minute, I think they're phenobarbs.

(An elderly woman juror, silent until now, turns and speaks.)

ELDERLY WOMAN: Come on, ladies. We need a verdict. What are we going to do with this man?

FIRST WOMAN: Oh, yes, - the dope addict. How does a person sink that low?



THE DIRECTOR

The Director of a prison has powers which are acceptable in the father of small children but which would certainly be intolerable in the Prime Minister of a democratic country. However benovolent he may be, he is in fact a dictator, being at once the chief administrator and judge, capable of punishing and rewarding those in his charge.

His powers are not, of course, unlimited, but the curbs which exist to not operate from below but from above. In a sense, it is the Commissioner who is the agent of democracy, by laying down, and protecting, certain rights and privileges of both inmate and staff.

Nevertheless, the Directors authority is considerable, and it is reinforced by the obedience which he is able, and indeed expected, to extract from all those who are subordinate to him. And such are the restriction of liberty and freedom of choice that there is NO ONE below him who is not in a position of DEPENDENCE!



Sports Flash

West coast winters aren't the most pleasant things in the world. When the rains start you know its going to be months before you see the sun shine again.

Being in jail at this time of the year can cause you to have some of your most anxious moments especially if there is nothing for you to do. But it seems that our recreation department is going to give everyone a chance to get involved in some activity this winter. Anyone who was here last winter knows that there was no organized sports at all to get into. So get your feet wet this year and get involved in one of the following activities.

#1. Intra mural soccer. Three teams are going to take part. The United Native Club are entering a team and the Spartans are going to split into two teams. Players will be needed to balance out the split of the Spartans. Only the healthy need registrar.

#2. Four man floor hockey. There will be two divisions with six teams in each division. When entering this activity registrar four names and a team name. There is only room for twelve teams so you had better registrar fast.

#3. Flag football. Registration for this will be done the same as the slow pitch. Enter the group that you belong to. Openings for four teams.

#4. Badminton, doubles and singles.

#5. Handball league, opening for ten teams.

#6. Mike Chen is holding another physical fitness course. It will be starting if the first week in November. All large buckets are invited to attend.

#7. Shuffleboard league, doubles only. Registrar as a team.

#8. Ping Pong, doubles and singles.

#9. Carpet bowling, registrar as a four man team. Six teams to be accepted. Outside teams to be taking part Highly recommended for you grey haired old timers.

All registration is to be made with the recreation department before November 1st. All activities will start the week following registration. Prizes are being offered for the champs and or chumps for each event There isn't much else to do here in the winter so get involved.....

M.S.



winter sports schedule

Activity	Day	Time	Location
Spartan Soccer	Saturday	12:30 3:30	Soccer Field
League Games	"	" "	"
Clinic or Practise	Tuesday	1:30 3:45	"
Flag Football (1hr. Games)	Saturday Sunday	10:00 11:30 1:00 3:30	Soccer Field "
Floor Hockey Two Leagues "A" League	Tues. & Thurs. & Sat.	8:30 9:30p.m. 9:00 10:00a.m.	Gym Floor "
"B" League	Mon. & Wed. & Sun.	8:30 9:30p.m. 9:00 10:00a.m.	" "
Badminton Doubles	Tues. & Thurs.	6:00 8:00p.m.	Two Courts Gym Floor
Singles	Mon. & Wed.	6:00 8:00p.m.	
Carpet Bowling	Tues. & Thurs.	2hrs. per. game	Chapel
Shuffleboard	Open	Open	Gym
Ping Pong	Open	Open	Gym
Physical Fitness	Sat. Mornings	10:00 11:00	Gym
Volley-Ball	TBA	TBA	Gym

Note: Intra Mural Soccer will be played on Sunday mornings from 9:30 till 11:30

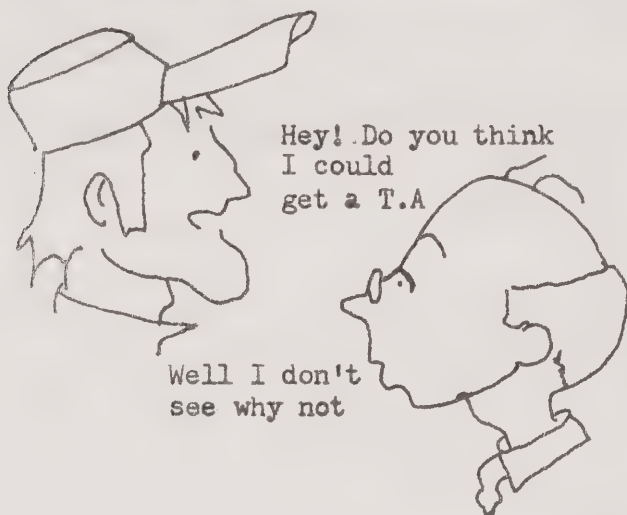


Crimestoppers Notebook



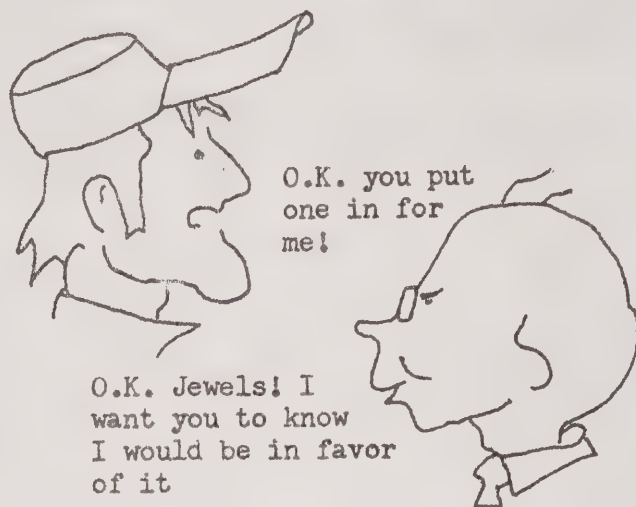
ROOKIES REMEMBER:

When frisking an inmates house make sure to check the laundry both clean and dirty, you might find something that will earn you a promotion then again you might find.##\$%&!(!)!&.%\$/#/++++.?????##\$%&!!!!!!



Hey! Do you think
I could
get a T.A

Well I don't
see why not



O.K. you put
one in for
me!

O.K. Jewels! I
want you to know
I would be in favor
of it

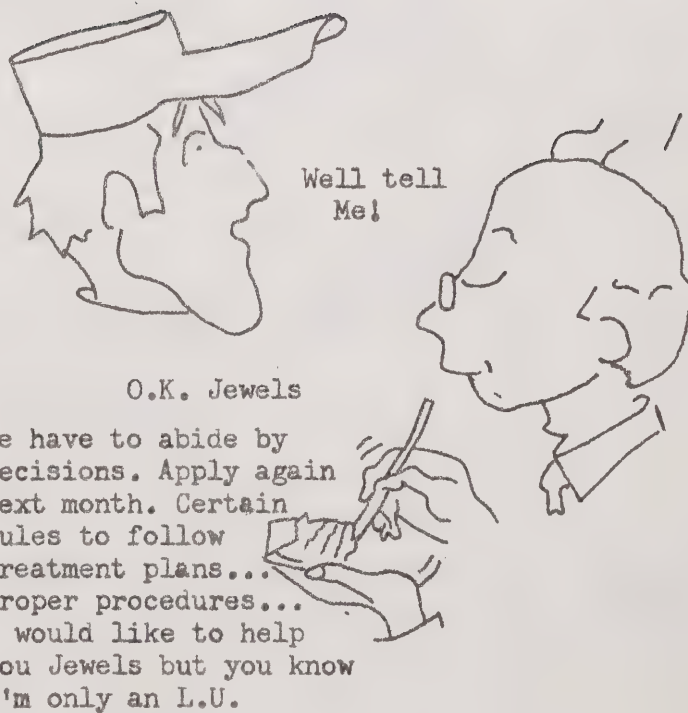
JEWELS LYFER

"LATER"



What happened
how come I
didn't make
it!

Well.....
Er.....Eh....



Well tell
Me!

O.K. Jewels

We have to abide by
decisions. Apply again
next month. Certain
rules to follow
Treatment plans...
Proper procedures...
I would like to help
you Jewels but you know
I'm only an L.U.

A Social Problem?

It seems that the news media always devotes much time and space on how to handle the drug addiction and trafficking problem that exists in Canada today. As always though nothing will have been solved or no action will have been taken as to how these problems should be dealt with.

The longer this situation is left alone and no action taken you will find hundreds of new and younger addicts to contend with, with unimagined heartbreak and grief for the families involved. Then when election time rolls around some astute aspiring politician will make the brilliant, but profound statement "We have a drug problem."

Our judicial system handles the problem by setting examples, and sentencing these unfortunates to impossible terms in the Penitentiary, with a passing remark that society must be protected.

Would it be so difficult for our government to remove the addict from the punitive approach that applies to a medical concern and not left entirely to the courts?

Like alcohol drugs are here to stay whether you like it or not. Just as mental illness is considered a social problem so should the problems in treatment of addicts. The need to recognize treatment for mental illness has

been met through compassion and understanding and advances in the medical field. Many people who suffer from mental illness in one way or another often are returned to society after treatment and become useful and productive citizens.

Why not the same approach for our drug addicts. If a society fails to recognize the ever increasing problem of drug addiction as its own responsibility, then the system we live under to say the least leaves a lot to be desired. A few interesting statements made by the LeDain Commission might be in order:

#1. The popular notion that the addict is cunning, cringing, malicious and degenerate criminal who is shabbily dressed, physically ill and devoid of the social amenities could not be farther from the truth. The addict who is able to obtain an adequate supply of drugs through legitimate channels and has adequate funds, usually dresses properly, maintains his nutrition and is able to discharge his social and occupational obligations with reasonable efficiency. He usually remains in good health, suffers little inconvenience and is, in general, difficult to distinguish from other persons. Good health and productive work are thus not incompatible with addiction to opia-

tes.

#2. There is no evidence from any study, of initiation as a consequence of aggressive peddling to innocents who are "hooked" against their will or knowledge. The popular image of the fiendish peddler seducing the innocent child is wholly false.

#3. Morphine and related drugs are still considered by physicians to be among the most valuable drugs available to the practice today. Heroin is no longer used medically in North America.

#4. The general mortality rate among heroin dependents is considerably higher and normally expected for their age group. Sudden collapse or death following intravenous injection has been reported in a number of these individuals. Such fatalities have often been attributed to overdose resulting from erratic and unexpected variations in the purity of the drugs obtained from the black market. However, there is considerable evidence that many of these deaths are not merely due to overdose but are a consequence of partly soluble contaminant substances in the sample and, perhaps, some drug hypersensitivity phenomenon.



Prisons Throughout The World

Part 2

THE GERMAN PENAL SYSTEM IN TRANSITION

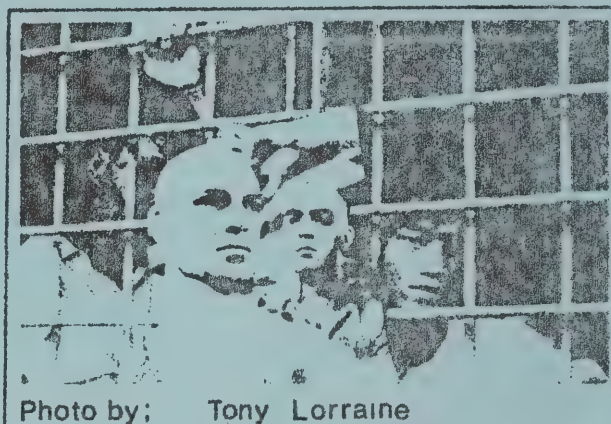


Photo by: Tony Lorraine

Presently in West Germany the German system for criminal correction is trying to achieve the enactment of a federal criminal correction statute within the framework of the rule of law. This effort to accomplish a statutory codification, as well as reform, of the criminal system, is but another manifestation of a long tradition that has its roots dating back to the 1871 German Criminal Code. In the past all proposed drafts have failed to become law, and therefore the criminal correction continued throughout to be governed by mere administrative regulations until 1961. In that year a federal agreement - although admittedly still on the administrative level - unified

the rules. This 1961 agreement dealing with service personnel and criminal correctional procedures serves even today as the foundation of the entire German system for criminal correction. While the past 100 years has also seen proposed reform emanating from criminal practice and experience, they have all failed to be adopted due to financial, personnel, organizational, and political obstacles. German history of criminal correction and reform is, therefore, characterized by good intentions that never became reality.

By the mid-60's spectacular abuses brought about primarily by severe overcrowding in penal institutions pro-

duced parliamentary investigating committees as well as public attention and debate. The immediate result was not only an increase in budgetary expenditure for criminal correction but equally important the first reforms dealing with the criminals and the penal institutions. Thus, in order to increase the criminal's contact with the environment outside, the prison regulations regarding letters, newspapers, periodicals and even personal visits were simplified. Moreover, a procedure for periodic vacation for suitable persons was introduced, while a system of assigning criminals to the "most appropriate" penal institution was created through a central classification system.

Recognizing the relationship between social and/or pedagogical and criminological aspects of problem, professional training and continuing education of existing personnel was also instituted.

In 1967, as the deliberations of the special criminal law reform committee had reached some general conclusions and, the basic characteristics of the new criminal law were becoming recognizable, the German Federal Department of Justice convened a commission on criminal correction which, in analogy to the larger criminal law commission, was to prepare a draft for a federal code of criminal correction. In the working meetings held since its inception in 1967, the commission set forth recommendations regarding the formulation of the penalty system; proposed a series of urgent changes that have already been affected and - last but not least - formulated a statutory draft completed in February 1971. This draft served as the foundation for the German Federal Department of Justice's draft, appearing a month later. Then there was a stand-still till March 72 when the German Federal Constitutional Court set the time limit for the enactment of a federal statute. In June 1972 the official government draft was passed by the Federal Cabinet. Due to the present parliamentary situation, it is, however, hard to predict when exactly

the statute governing criminal correction will become law.

The priority now being recognized as the goal in reformed system of penalties is that of resocialization and rehabilitation. To achieve that goal criminal correction is conceived as an integral part of the rule of law. Rather than follow the old concept of German constitutional and administrative law that a person stood within a particular relationship to the state ("the hierarchical relation of authority") it is now assumed that the legal position of the prisoner differs from the fully free citizen only to the degree required for the intended resocialization and rehabilitation during his incarceration. The regulations set forth in the draft, however (and unlike those of many foreign legal systems) are concerned solely with the execution of imposed sentences. This is due to the traditional view that it is the duty of the state's attorney to enforce the sentence imposed.

The purpose of treatment is to enable the prisoner to conduct his future life consistent with his social responsibility and without committing further criminal acts. In addition to the mere prevention of recidivism the principles aim toward easing the later social integration of the prisoner and at the same time the avoidance of specific dangers of imprisonment.

The prisoner will in the future only be subjected to those limitations of his freedom that are provided for in the criminal correction statute. He is to be directly concerned with his own treatment and the planning of that treatment. The draft deliberately does not adopt any general measures which directly, or indirectly, force the participation of the prisoner. Instead, the draft foresees the achievement of a stronger involvement of the prisoner by giving him the opportunity to exercise some influence over his treatment.

The draft also shares the widely held opinion that threatment in an open or semi-open institution is basically preferable to that of a closed and strict system; this principle has to a certain extent been modified for security reasons. At the beginning of his term, the prisoner follows a prescribed procedure for admittance. This serves principally to allow for personality investigation so that the best treatment goal can be ascertained. In the same way as the relaxation of criminal correction and the lodging of the prisoner in an open institution, the regular granting of vacations from custody is also supposed to assist in the preparation for the free life afterwards. As far as lodging is concerned, the draft is likewise based on internationally recognized principles. While the prisoner is to be lodged fund-

Let It Be Known That..

...In the 1965 report from the Commissioner of Penitentiaries he states the following:

'REPLACEMENT OF OLDER INSTITUTIONS'

The Penitentiary 10 year program of Institutional construction should in the foreseeable future eliminate the need to use the ancient of our Institutions.

It was a good plan fellows, to bad it didn't happen. Could it be that the foreseeable future is going to be in another ten years, perhaps 1984? 1984? 1984?

amentally alone during times of rest, the work is to be performed communally. In the same way, the prisoners are to be allowed to spend their leisure time together. Relations with the outside world can make a significant contribution to resocialization, and for this reason are supposed to be encouraged by the prison officials. In the future the prisoner is to retain the right to communicate with persons outside the institution. This right can, however, be limited for reasons of security and order.

The provisions dealing with the work of prisoners possess central significance in

the draft, for here the break with the existing regulations and practice is most clearly to be seen. The draft intends in this area to put into practice the principle that the prisoner is a worker who has only been denied his freedom. Consequently he is to be provided with a work income in proportion to his work performance, recognizing at the same time that the total approximation of the working conditions within the institution to those in the free economy are impossible.

The draft reflects a penal system in transition. As could have been expected,

many hopes connected with this reform movement have once again been disappointed. Programmatic declamations cannot hide the fact that there is no consistent solution to the old conflict between security and treatment. Some of the good intentions the Commission's draft had revealed can no longer be found in the final draft. In particular, the effects of those provisions concerning the prisoner's work and pay and the construction of new institutions needed for an adequate lodging and treatment (both involving significant additional expenditures) have been weakened by transitional clauses. In overcoming th-

ese financial hurdles the reform movement has lost much of its original impulse. Thus, criminologists and penologists find themselves in a predicament: a draft which does not satisfy all of their demands on one side and the constitution which calls for the speedy enactment of a criminal correction statute on the other side. Be that as it may, this draft will have to be considered as the starting point for future reforms in West Germany.

EDITORS NOTE: This article was taken from the July 73 Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections. It's quite plain in this article that the existing problems in West Germany are quite similar to our own problems in the Canadian Penal System. Problems such as progress being hampered because of security reasons or insufficient funds.

Government!

Man is a social animal, and because of this fact cannot avoid government, any more than an individual can escape bondage to his bowels. Simply because an evil inescapable is no reason to term it "GOOD".



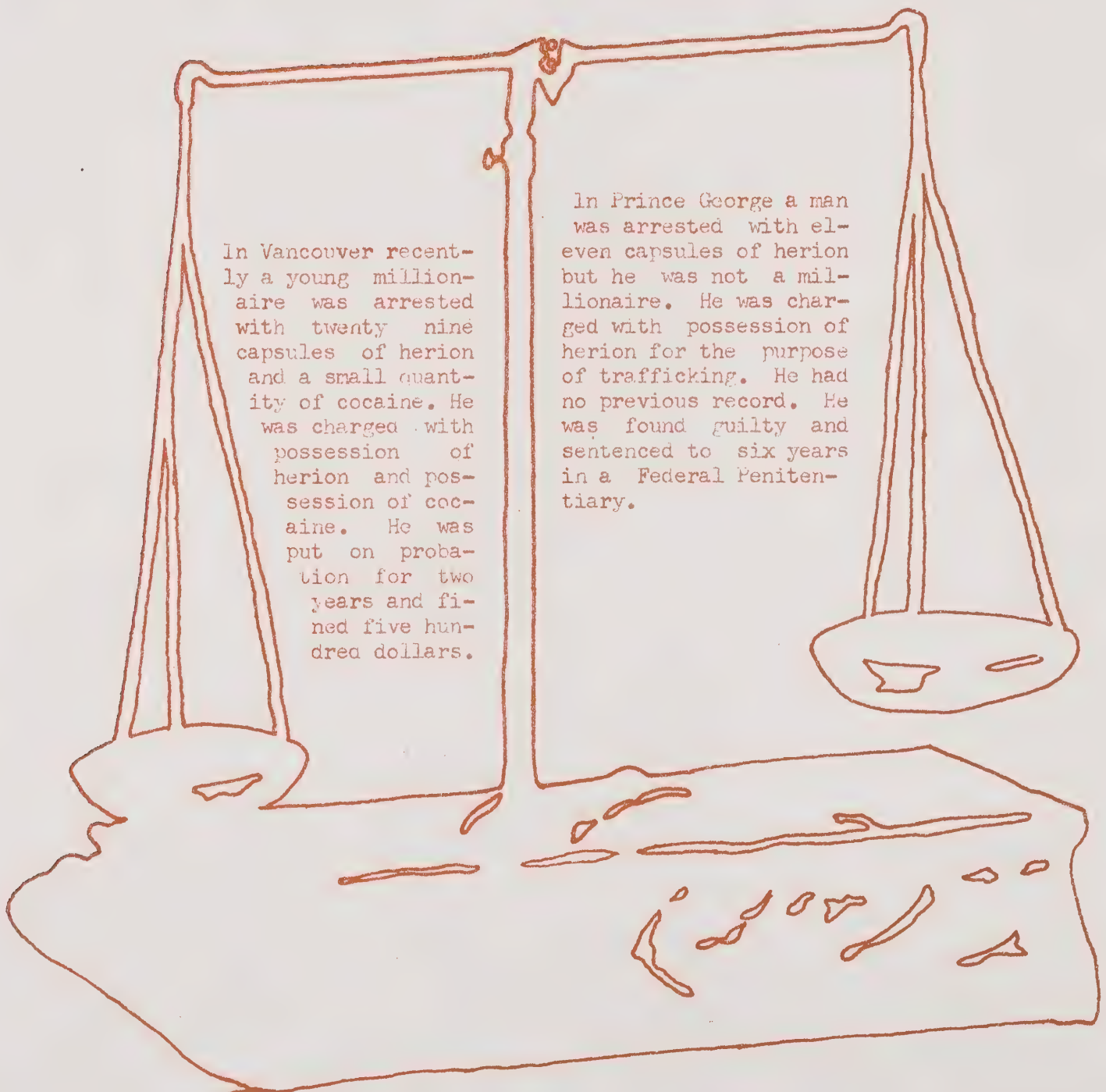
One of the unfortunate features of the parole system in Canada is its complexity. Faced with over-lapping jurisdiction and a multiplicity of technical provisions and procedures, the individual caught up in parole, whether as an offender, an official responsible for its application, or a member of the public, often finds himself at a loss. Now facing this problem in a scientific way one must first understand that there are no complicated things. There are no complicated events. There are only simple things and simple events or transactions. You see "Complicated" things are only combinations of simple elements.

But often the accumulation of simple things are new and unfamiliar even though we could recognize and feel comfortable with their elements if seen individually. We sometimes become dazzled

and, for as long as we remain dazzled, the piles of little simple things appear confusing, vague, and undefinable. We often think of them as "threatening". They seem threatening only because they are unfamiliar; because we can't focus on the individual trees and thus see only a vague and ominous forest.

But unfamiliar things can be identified and, with identification, the threat and fear go away. So if we bother to identify the components and see the order in which the components combine to make a "new thing", you and I can understand anything. That, for example, is what mathematics is all about; and everyone knows how "hard" or "complicated" mathematics can be.

Now lets look at Parole. Thats compli.....



In Vancouver recently a young millionaire was arrested with twenty nine capsules of herion and a small quantity of cocaine. He was charged with possession of herion and possession of cocaine. He was put on probation for two years and fined five hundred dollars.

In Prince George a man was arrested with eleven capsules of herion but he was not a millionaire. He was charged with possession of herion for the purpose of trafficking. He had no previous record. He was found guilty and sentenced to six years in a Federal Penitentiary.

Only the Shadow Knows

Out Of Prison Treatment Urged For Offenders

Recently on the C.T.V. television network program, Question Period, the commissioner of the Canadian Penitentiary Service, Mr Paul Faguy made the following statement "If the inmate is not a danger to society, in a physical sense, why keep him within the walls, I think we should try first of all to give him the opportunity to be treated outside the walls."

It is clear to the Canadian convict that Mr Faguy is doing his homework well. This type of progressive thinking and the implication of such a beneficial program has to be acceptable to both the community and the inmate. It deserves full support of all those concerned.

Prisons as they exist today, even when they are called "schools", "institutions", or "centers" for conscience sake are all elephantine failures. Restructuring the institutions can never help to reconstruct a human being. A man is not a machine that can be manipulated, fluxed, or recycled and still retain his human qualities. Correction of an individuals problems can take place only in the Community, not in a prison.

If rehabilitation is ever achieved within the prison context, it is because luck has brought the offender

face to face with an individual whose common sense has not been scuttled by sociological gibberish and whose human understanding has not been submerged in an official welter of forms, policy statements and directives.

If you are to reform an inmate you must improve him. To propose to punish and reform by the same operation is ludicrous. Rehabilitation in prison is a mirage, a vague indescribable experience that leaves your mind blank and your body like a vacuum.

In our Democratic process, with its system of checks and balances, and the individuals rights guaranteed, rehabilitation becomes a paradox. Civilization has made some inroads into the Penitentiary Service since the days when solitary confinement was the rule, but the prisoner is still exiled from the rest of the world. His situation is one that tends to degrade, depersonalize, dehumanize, and eventually destroy him, he is indeed an outcast. Punishment has long been considered dubious as a deterrent, yet a clear cut program to rehabilitate the offender has not been found.

Most experts involved in the different studies that have been conducted on the crimi-

nal offender have come to the same conclusion that inordinate time spent in prison has a detrimental effect not only on the prisoner, but also on the society that allows such practices. It has been stated that for most prisoners anytime beyond a year and a half spent in prison has an effect which is the reverse of the goals of rehabilitation.

The standard operating procedures in a penal institution contribute to the destruction of what ever good may be left in the offender. Attitudes dictated by the concept of punishment is widely practiced, even while mouthing platitudes of rehabilitation, work their insidious poisoning on the character of both the jailer and the jailed. Little study is needed to show that many of the factors that retard or prohibit rehabilitation can be eliminated. Fairness and equity are being preached to the inmate yet he cannot find fairness or equity while serving his term of imprisonment. His rights are non-existent and he is told that he must trust others and become trustworthy himself, while he himself is not trusted to carry any responsibility. He is told that he must learn to adjust himself to the mores of the free world and is deprived of any meaningful opportunity to make

the adjustment. Prisoners like other people, must be a part of something social in nature, they too must have self esteem, recognition, security, creative expression and a variety of experience. Prisons as they exist today fail to supply any of these needs.

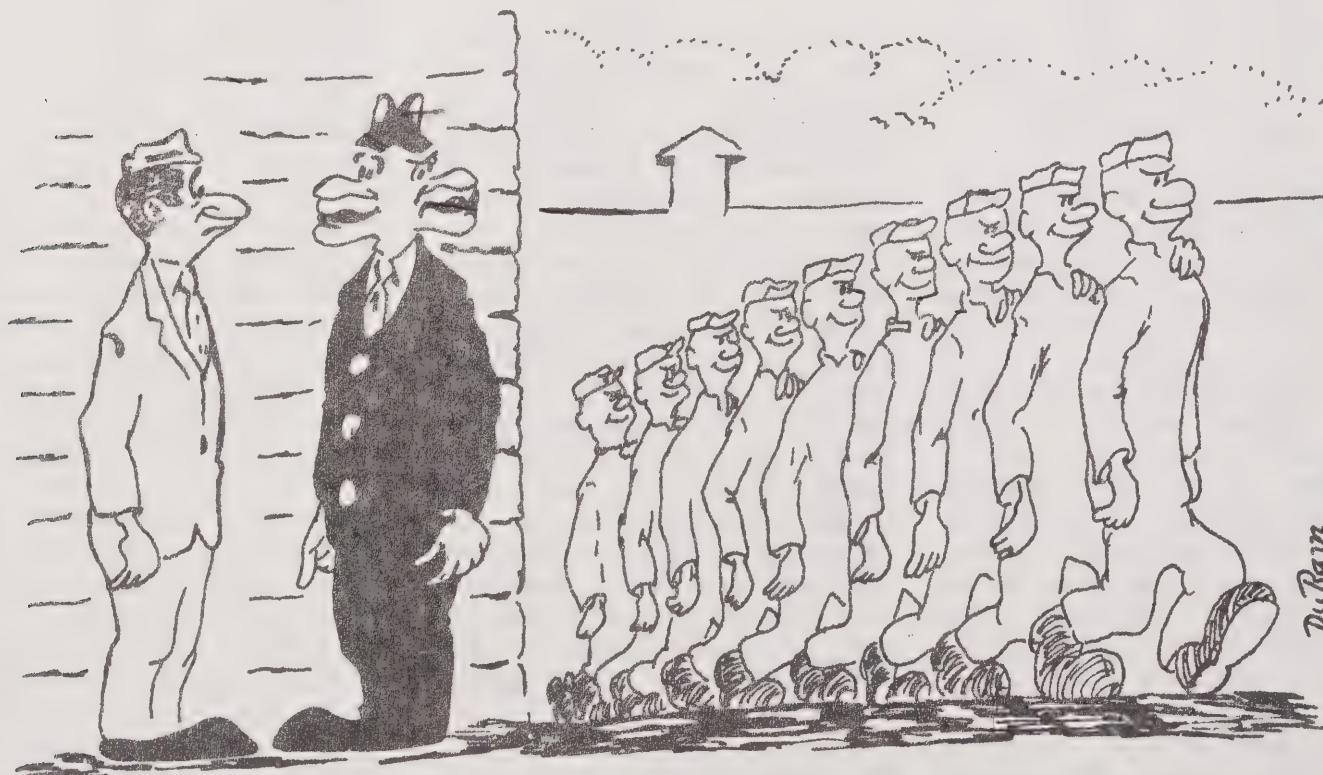
The commissioners statement was timely indeed. The winds of change are blowing. No longer are the public satisfied or fooled by the flow of self-righteous propaganda by prison employees, parole personal etc. The public is becoming aware that the majority of people

in our jails are just selected prosecutions, very few are a threat to the community. Most people in our jails today are either property offenders or victims of the drug problem.

The most dangerous offenders in our society very seldom end up in jail. I make reference to the drunken driver who committed in excess of 98,500 offences last year, and who committed more than 5,000 offences in the city of Vancouver alone in the first eight months of this year. There are more people killed or maimed by impaired drivers than by any other criminal act in the whole

country. The second most common destroyer of human life in our country is the act of genocide. Committed by the greedy profiteers who corner and manipulate the worlds supply of the basic food essentials, necessary for survival by the working class and then price them out of the workers financial reach. The end result of this is that their children suffer from malnutrition and eventually pre-mature death. This is genocide of the vilest form. These types of offenders are rarely found in our prisons today.

Mr Faguy is obviously on the right track when he speaks



"We've dropped most of the regementat-i-o-n... Alright, you clowns want to knock it off"

of treating the offender outside the cages. Jail house conditions regardless of their so called values, have never benefitted anybody.

What great opportunities exist, then, for those who are confined in penal institutions, to become free. Free to build a home, free to create a town, free to fail, but also free to succeed. The community concept could be the alternative to the prisoner who is living within the physical and spiritual confines of a prison. In prison failure is the rule, success is the exception. To allow prisoners to move into the community in the role of pioneers will require imagination on the part of the bureaucrats, a quality in short supply.

It will demand the support of the public, for a bold experiment rooted in the kind of faith that every man must have in his fellow man if he is to have faith in himself. More important than this it will take all of US who are now sitting behind iron bars in Canadian lockups, to rise from our launches and stand erect and proclaim that from this day forward WE WILL LIVE LIKE MEN.....

THE INDIAN PRAYER



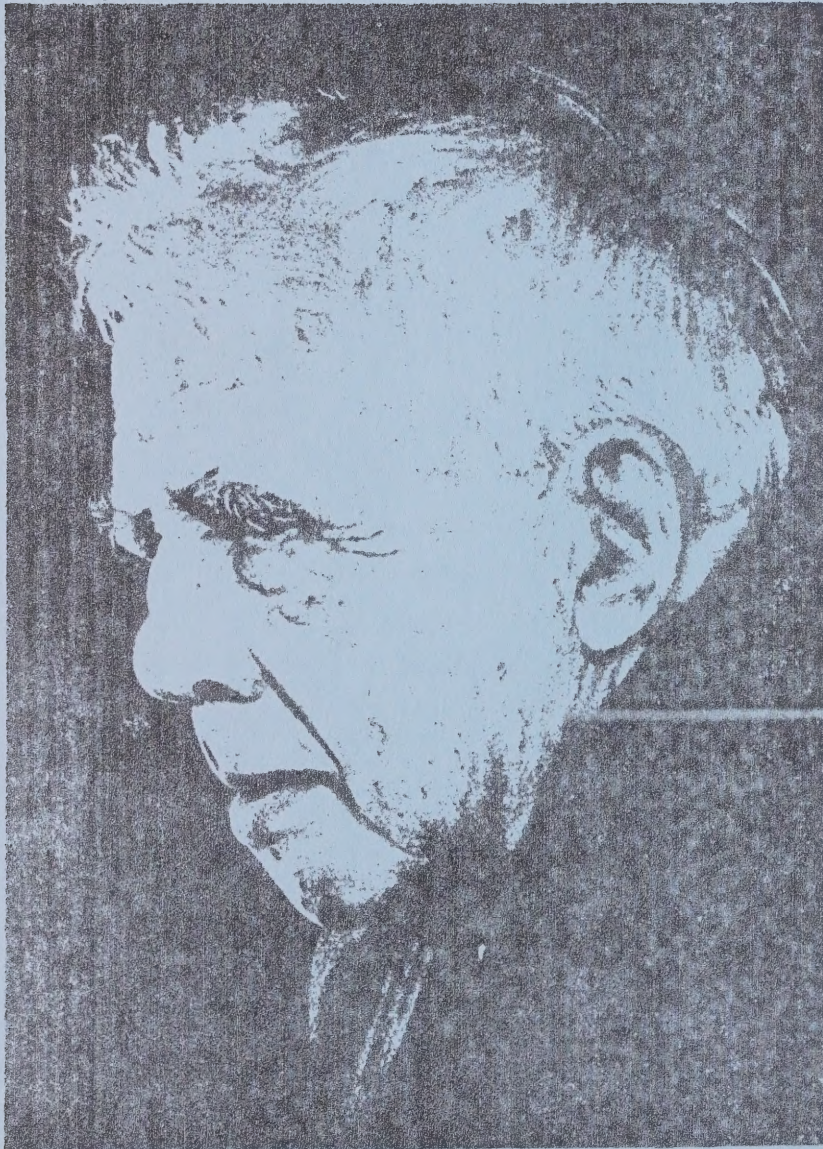
"Our Benefactor in Indian Affairs
Hollowed be thy position
Thy downfall comes
With every election
Thy will be done on this reserve
As will be done on every other reserve
Give us this day our daily rations
And forgive us our tresspasses on our land
Forgive you your tresspasses on our land
Lead us not into integration
But deliver us from exploitation
For thine is the establishment
The power and the glory
For as long as the grass shall grow
And the rivers flow and the sun shines
Forever and ever--uhn uhn!"

taken from:

NATIVE NCHO, Feb. 74
United Native Club
Matsqui

A Matter Of Habit

Bill Mackey



As the old man steered the car around the corner and headed down the government dock he was still arguing with himself. Tomorrow was the first day of the gill-net season, the first of March, and the winters ice was still covering the harbour. He knew it was foolish spending the afternoon breaking the ice but he had done it every spring for the past forty years that he had fished out of the port; even the last five years since he'd retired his old "Mary Ellen" and had given way to the newer, larger gillnetters with their steel hulls and high-powered diesel engines. They could easily break up the ice as they headed out of the harbour in the morning. But the old man was a creature of habit and even though it did take a lot of effort with the tired old fishing boat, he still felt that it was his job. "Perhaps," he thought aloud, "it's all I'm good for now."

He stepped down into the bow of the battered old boat and within minutes the ancient gasoline engine was purring away. After struggling the bow line and the two stern lines loose from the icy rings he began to move the boat back and forth until he had cleared enough ice away to enable the rudder to move freely and was able to steer away from the dock.

Then began the afternoon's ritual that had been carried out for the past four decades.

His mind slipped back to the first time he'd broken the ice. That was the same year he'd bought the "Mary Ellen". The harbour was frozen over more than usual that year and the other boats could not break out. He remembered how he had to break it up. Why the "Mary Ellen" didn't even have the cabin on yet. Boy! He'd almost froze to death. But how proud he'd been.

Just the other side of the wharf, two young boys were heading towards a small wooded area to cut some poles. Martin, the oldest, knew they shouldn't be playing on the ice-burges but since Dad couldn't see them because of the trees in the back yard, he and Johnny thought they could get away with it.

There were only a few small pieces of ice left, as the main sheet had moved offshore a few days before. It would likely pile up on the American side of the lake. Only sheet ice remained in the harbour. Tomorrow after the fleet went out to set their nets even that ice would be gone.

"Come on Johnny" Mark yelled as he jumped on a six foot piece of ice and began to shove it away from the beach where it was still fastened. "Wait till I get my pant cuffs tucked in my boots" answered Johnny. "Well hurry up", replied Mark,

"or you'll have to find your own boat."

With a jump that almost landed them both in the water, Johnny joined Mark on the ice-burg. For the next fifteen minutes they poled back and forward along the shore, each time going further from the beach. Johnny that the offshore wind was picking up but as long as they had the poles it should be alright, he decided.

"Lets go out shere the sandbar is in the summer and see how fast we can get into the shore", said Johnny. "No" replied Mark, "I'm going to shore. My feet are getting wet." As Mark headed back to the house he happened to glance back and could see that Johnny was way out past the sandbar and his friend was trying to reach the bottom with his pole. The ice-burg was obviously being carried further out by the offshore wind that was flapping against Johnnies clothing.

As Mark reached the beach again, he remembered that today was the day old Uncle Harry broke the ice in the harbour. He yelled to Johnny, "Hang on, and get a little lower" as he ran towards the wharf.

The old man was just about to return to the wharf when he noticed a iceberg go past the end of the dock with a bundle of some sort on it. "Damn It", he muttered, "where are those glasses of mine. It's getting though I can't see anything without them."

As soon as he placed the glasses to his eyes, he knew what he had to do.

"Damn stupid kids, forever playing on the ice, they'll be drowning yet", he grumbled out loud.

As he pushed the transmission leaver to forward, and pulled back on the throttle, the old boat seemed to leap ahead. He couldn't remember ever having opened the throttle this far before. When he reached the end of the wharf and began to set his course towards the boy, he could feel the wind forcing the bow around. With a quick turn on the helm, he was once again bearing down on the iceberg. It was only a matter of five minutes before he had the shivering young lad sitting up beside him in the wheelhouse. Over the noise of the engine he could hear the screaming of a fire-engine, and as he pulled past the wharf and into the ice strewn harbour, he could see the bright red truck with a small boy standing beside it, pointing towards him.

As he slowed the "Mary Ellen" down to avoid the ice chunks he had earlier broken up, he turned to the young fellow beside him and began to chuckle, "I guess that's all I'm good for now, eh?"

The End

Guide and Location Map Matsqui Correction Center Abbotsford, B.C.

